THE PRINCE OF WALES

WHAT MR. COBB THINKS OF HIM-IS THERE A REACTION?

London, June 23. Mr. Cobb may be taken as a good enough sample of the more Radical critics who think it their duty to attack the Prince of Wales on account of his connection with the baccarat case. He is neither the best nor the worst of his clique. No doubt he has claims to respect on personal grounds. He is a banker, and all bankers are respectable. He is also-the combination is unusual-a solicitor, and some solicitors are respectable. He sits in the House of Commons for the Rugby division of Warwickshire, and a county member has usually solid qualities of character; or used to have. When we come to politics Mr. Cobb is less respectable and less solid. He puts bimself down as having been for many years in favor of Home Rule, not only for Ireland, but for England, Scotland and Wales. In short, he is one of those politicians whom in America we call

eranks. But, as I said, he will do for a sample. Is it not a sad thing, queries Mr. Cobb, to find the Prince of Wales travelling about with counter order to play an illegal game? It might be sad if it were true, but baccarat played in a private house is not an illegal game. But to Mr. Cobb questions of legality and questions of good taste seem equally unimportant. His aim appears to be to say in the shortest space the greatest number of offensive things. He likens the Prince to a drunkard who carries about in his portmanteau the brandy he might not be able to get from his host, and to a burglar who carries about with him his implements of crime. As the drunkard carries his brandy, and as the burglar earries his tools, so the Prince of Wales carries his "miserable counters." Mr. Cobb, moreover, can tell the Prince this, that if he had done in a railway carriage what he did at Tranby Croft he would have been liable under the laws of the country to be arrested and tried as a rogue and a vagabond. Mr. Cobb's legal studies might have suggested to him that the difference between playing baccarat in a public place and in a private makes just the difference between playing a legal and an illegal game. But he is too angry with the Prince to care for distinctions, legal or other. The baccarat scandal lms. in Mr. Cobb's opinion, shaken society to its foundations, and shaken the monarchy of England to an extent, he oddly says, which will not be forgotten or forgiven for many years to come. I seem to remember having read some similar prediction in American print, but of that later. Mr. Cobb deserves to occupy our undivided attention while he occupies it at all. This is his peroration: We are not living in the days of Charles

Second or George Fourth, and you may depend upon it, when the hard-headed and soft-hearted of England hear the sound of the sackbut and the psaltery and the dulcimer and all kinds of music, and I date say among it the rattle of baccarat counters, they are not going to fall cown and worship the idolatrous golden image which Nebuchadnezzar the king has set up."

Mr. Cobb has a fine car. He can hear amid bis sackbuts and psalteries the rattle of leather counters on a green baize cloth, and his attention to the facts of the baccarat case is as accurate as his law. It is not much wonder that he should be one of the butts and bores of the House of Commons. Still, such as he is, he is a factor. He counts for something in the manufacture of public opinion. No industry in this country is more assiduously pursued, or returns a larger interest upon the capital invested. You may think Mr. Cobb contemptible, but you will be wrong. He represents a constituency with a registry of nearly ten thousand voters. He represents a much larger constituency of people who have a jealous and ignorant dislike of institutions they have had no hand in forming; a dislike of those who dissent from them, in politics and religion; and a dislike the Prince of Wales because he is Prince of Wales. They make, perhaps, a worse impression on the spectator than they need. The spectator is apt to judge by appearances, and he may not hold the balance quite even between Mr. Cobb and the Prince on whom Mr. Cobb pours out the vials of his wrath. The Prince has at least good

If there be, and there probably is, a certain reaction in the Prince of Wales's favor, he may thank Mr. Cobb for it, and those who think and speak like Mr. Cobb. Violence and mere vulgar abuse are likely after a while to provoke reaction. It is a fortnight since the Nonconformist Conscience and the Conferences of Primitive Methodists, and the rest, began to express their disapproval of the Prince's proceedings. They had, when they began, the great majority of people of all classes with them. The soundal of the baccarat case has been gross. It was felt that the Prince, though in this particular case by little fault of his own, bad cut a poor figure. He was criticised on various grounds, some of them just. The critics were of many kinds, and from almost every rank in life. But there are always on such occasions self-appointed censors of public and private morals, who overdo it. They overdid it in this case. In the classic phrase of an author no longer so well remembered as he deserves to be, Artemus Ward, they slopped over. Mr. Cobb slopped over. The press, even some of the more sober-minded papers, did likewise. The puddle they made spread and spread till people grew tired of standing up to their ankles in wet and dirt, and to look about them for dry land and air free from stench. And then, quite suddenly, they asked why there had been such a row and whether, after all, the Prince of Wales was a worse man to-day than he had been any time the last thirty

The Prince of Wales has, in fact, been before the public as much as anybody, and his general way of life has been well known. He is shut out from politics, from the professions-for his military duties are but nominal-from all ordinary pursuits. He was educated as most princes are educated; very badly, that is. He was taught no trade but royalty, and royalty in England is largely a business of ornament and ceremony. He fiked to amuse himself, and did. Life without emotions seemed to him-and in that he is not peculiar-a dreary affair. Emotions are not to be had from opening hospitals or holding levees in behalf of the queen; or even, to any high degree from State Balls or other such pageantries. The Prince sought them elsewhere. Roughly speaking, his life might be divided into two parts-his public duties and his private diversions. There are no two opinions about the way he discharges his public duties. He does them punctiliously well; does them with accuracy, with dignity, and as well as they need be done. Perhaps he has carried some of these same qualities into the other half of his life. He is thorough in both halves. He lives the dull life with entire conscientiousness, and the more amusing life has been as amusing as he knew how to make it. Nor has there been any concealment. A man cannot race in private; a Prince least of all. If he plays cards, he must play with somebody. Publicity is the condition of his life, in fact. He has been a constant topic in the pa pers. Even in the provinces, even in Warwickshire and even among the constituents of Mr. Cobb in the Rugby division of Warwickshire, the substance of truth, if not the whole truth in all its details, must have been known.

Why then this outery about baccarat, as if it were an awful novelty? I said the other day I thought the outery rather unreflecting than hypocritical, but to allege that it is wholly free from hypocrisy would be to allege too much. Besides, is these days of psychological niceties, it may be asked whether there be not such a thing as unconscious hypotrisy. A than may wear a mask before his own mirror as well as in nublic, Public opinion is seldom quite genuine-selcom. I mean, in England. In America, it is always genuine, and the reverence which all public men show to it is in every case sincere, and free from the suspicion of interested metives. Prudence, moreover, may account for some of the silence in other days with reference to those pastimes of the Prince for

which he has now been rebuked with such chivalrous unanimity. The Prince, in spite of everything, was a popular personage, and it required some courage to get up into a pulpuit, lay or ecelesiastical, and preach at him. The most sensitive of his fellow-subjects shrank from declaring his sensitiveness, just as he shrinks now from saying much about racing, or against any other form of gambling than that which, for the moment happens to be under a cloud. The sensitive fellow-subject did not like to be in a minority; in other words he did not like to censure him when others were applauding. When the others turned round and began to condemn, it was easy enough to join in. It is always easy to join in. The breed of moutons de Panurge has not slied out. It is not less numerous, but more numerous, than it was in the days of Rabelais. Their bleating has been heard during the last fortnight; not theirs only, but theirs loudest. For what has befallen the Prince he must hold his own indiscretions responsible first of all, but the chorus of condemnation has been swollen by many voices simply because it was a chorus. G. W. S.

FUNERAL OF CALMANN LEVY.

THE LAST REPRESENTATIVE OF A GREAT PUBLISHING FIRM IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 19.

A great Jewish funeral-that of Calmann Levy, the publisher-took place to-day according to the ritual of the Talmudic Hebrews. It was attended by nearly all the literary men now in Paris. The hearse was no better than a pauper's, and the pall was a square of plain black cloth. But there were 293 wreaths of natural flowers piled around the coffin before it was taken from under the carriage-way of his private house, in which it had lain while the Grand Rabbi was reciting prayers and delivering an exhortation, in insisted that charity to the living poor was a duty which the family of the dead man owed to the poor. The giving of alms in the presence of death is a Jewish custom which even the avaricious follow. The real founder of the Levy publishing firm was Michel, the eldest of four brothers, the others being Nathan, Paul and Colmann. They were all pedlers at the start, Michel used to buy second-hand books, hang them back upward on a cord, which he fastened to a couple of poles. He made money rapidly in this way. Next he became possessed of a stand in the Rue Montmatre, and then, advised by Rachel, the actress, bought cheaply the copyright of some dramas and libreitos. They turned out fine investments, and brought Michel Levy behind the scenes of the opera and Theatre Français and into relations with literary men and politicians of eminence. He gradually pushed out his rivals, and long before he died had a monopoly as a publisher of dramatic and operatic French

He had the keenest, quickest and kindest glance that perhaps ever struck me, and made up his mind in an instant as to the value of a manuscript or the capacities of the author. For years he never kept a reader. His way was to glance at the first page of a work, then open it at ran-dom in say a dozen other places. If nothing strack him in this examination as being good he refused to bring but the book unless paid for doing so. If he liked the work he offered to buy it right off, and if it struck him as uncom monly good he sought to bind the author to him by a long-term agreement. It was thus that he bound M. Renan to his house. The terms he offered to Renan soon after he broke with the Roman Catholic Church seemed then brilliant to that author. But he has often since looked upon the bargain as a disadvantageous one. Certainly Levy made a fortune out of Renan's works, and Renan was more the conscious demolisher of Christianity than he otherwise should have been because his publisher was a Jew.

George Sand was also attached by a bond to the Levy firm. But Michel was good to her and often at her instance sent sums of money as presents to literary men who greatly contributed to his fortune. He only paid 4,000 francs for the copyright of "Madame Bovary," which was a great success. But he gave Flaubert nearly as much more as a gift. It was not a great deal, but I doubt whether a Gentile publisher would have been as good. The dowry of Mme. Levy enabled Michel to get up his first publishing premises in the Rue Vivienne. It | lar "Siva" was led by Leate, one of the not more than £6,000. But he made it fructify more than a thousand fold. The second house he founded was the Librairie Nouville, on the Boulevard des Italiens, near the Opera Comique, to be in the way of possible librettists. It was maxim of his that in business one should go in the way of the kind of folks one desired to deal The Levy house on the Boulevard des Italiens, then the centre of the brilliant life of Paris, became the meeting-place of all the dis-tinguished authors and artists and the ante-room to the Aendemy. It was also near to the old Opera House of the Rue Levellitter. "L'Universillustre" was brought out there. On the building of the New Opera House, Michel Levy started a third house of business, the greatest of all in the Rue Seribe, facing the artists' entrance. He also removed from the Rue Vivienne to live in a manision which he built for himself in the Champs Elysees. It was there that he died suddenly.

Elysees. It was there that he died suddenly.

The brothers Paul and Nathan havhaving died unmarries, Calmann, the fourth
brother, inherited 4,000,000 franes, the business,
and a vast amount of real property connected
with it, such as paper mills and workshops. The
yearly output of the house has averaged for the
last ten years 1,700,000 volumes, and the output
of publications 2,700,300.

Madaine Michel Levy, out of this vast fortune,
got nothing but the dowry, her husband having
died, intestate and she being married under the

died intestate and she being married under dotal mode of settlement. Calmann Levy did

died intestate and she being married under the doted more of settlement. Calmann Levy did nor act handsomely toward her. He had not so fine a nature as his brother. I believe, however, that he ended by letting her have the house in the Champs Elysees. The fortune he left must be one of the largest in Europe. He was a millionaire before Michel died, and boasted a short time before his own death that he was always making business ventures and never lost a centime in any one of them.

The funeral was attended by the Duc de Broglie and the Comte d'Haussonville. He not only brought out the works of these noble men, but was the publisher to the political organization of which one of them is the head. The old-fashioned Royalists of the party who accept Dramont's views upon the Jevish question were trituted when the printing contract was given to the Levy firm by the Comte de Paris. They found out that the Coute paid 14 per cent more than he might have done had he engaged the Catholie Plon or Firmin Didot. Catholic Pion or Firmin Didot.

AN INSOLENT SALESMAN REBUKED.

From The Philadelphia Times.

From The Philadelphia Times.

It is related of a certain French comedian that he would rather indulge in an inoffensive practical joke than keep faith with his manager. Numerous instances of his breach of the one and adherence to the other are extant.

An incident in the latter line that he confessed to himself was that on a certain occasion he entered a prominent hardware store when nobody was in attendance but a young clerk. This individual on his entrance treated him with that distant and dippart condescension which, although it exists there, is, perhaps, less a characteristic of the Paristan counternumper than his kind elsewhere.

The actor took in the youth's mental proportions at a glance and said:

"I would like, it you please, a nice copy of Hugo's complete works."

"We don't sell books here. This ain't no book shop.

"I would like, it you pieuso, a face copy of rious complete works."

"We don't sell books here. This ain't no book shop. You're in a hardware store."

"Oh, well, I'm not very particular." continued the plarer, pretending with an excellent imitation of nature that he was very deaf. "It doesn't matter whether bound in ealt or Morocco."

"But this is no book store!" shricked the attendant, getting red in the face.

"Just so, just so," went on the comedian. "Pack it up in your pleest shape. But I would like to write my name in it."

The voury man gasped and fell back against the The voury mails.

ny name in it."

The young man rasped and fell back against the counter. Then, with a voice that made the very nails in the floor ratitle, he velled:

"This—ain't—ne—book—STOFE."

"Oh, very well, then Pill wait, of course," and the actor quietly took a chair.

The clerk choked another effort to either burst a blood vessel or make some impression on the other's tympanum, but at that moment the proprietor entesed.

"For heaven's sake, Mr. Chysen," he cried, excitedly, rushing toward him, "hurry up. There's a crazy man in here, and I can't make him understand me," Mr. Chysel approached the comedian and inquired

Mr. Chysel approached to blandly:

"Can I do anything for you, sir!"

"Cartinly you can. I want a file—a common, five inch, rat-tail file, if you please. You have them!"

"Certainly," cuthoring scorn the proprietor gave the The side took of withering scorn the proprietor gave the cherk was such that for months afterward be dreamt he was so small that deaf onstomers were continually lifting him up and dropping him through the eyes of needles.

SAMOAN NATIONAL DANCE.

A DECOROUS IMITATION OF AN OLD-TIME SAVAGE CUSTOM.

A CHIEF'S DAUGHTER ASSISTED BY EIGHT YOUNG MEN IN THE "SIVA"-GREETING THE PRESIDENT OF THE MUNI-

CIPAL COUNCIL.

Apia, Samoa, May 24 .- The past three weeks have been unusually lively. Society has received a shaking up such as has not been experienced for many months. Dinner parties, balls, weddings, riding parties, pienics, and cricket matches have followed each other in rapid succession. On Sunday, April 26. Baron Senfit von Pilsch, the recently appointed president of the Apia Municipal Council, arrived on the steamer Lubeck from Sydney, accompanied by his wife, whom he mar ried just previous to leaving Germany. As soon as the Lubeck dropped anchor in the harbor, numhers of boats swarmed about the vessel, their occupants intent on welcoming the newcomers. Dr. Stuebel, the German Consul-General, and Messrs. Dunnet and Weber, in behalf of the Municipal Council, were among those first on board. Meyer Delius, managing director of the largest German firm here, who knew Baron Pilsach at some, was among those who assembled to offer congratulations. The day following, in the presence of the Consuls and Chief Justice, Baron Pilsach was formally introduced to the King and

members of the Samoan Government. Bassett Haggard, the English Land Commissioner, returned to Samoa by the Lubeck, having spent two months in Sydney. Mr. Eggert, the German Commissioner, who left here at the same time with Mr. Haggard, is still in Sydney, being too ill to geturn. It is feared that his health will not permit him to assume his duties here as Land



STREET IN APIA.

Commissioner. In that case there will be still further delay in the matter of the Land Court beginning its work. From the present outlook it will be 1892 before any land cases can be tried. This is a miffortune for the country.

On April 28 H. M. S. Cordelia steamed into the harbor, and on the following morning, promptly at 8 o'clock, the Samoan flag appeared at the main and was saluted with twenty-one guns. Just before noon Captain Grenfell, accompanied by his lieutenant and midshipmen all in full dress, paid a visit to the King. Introductions and the esual programme followed. Two days later the King visited the Cordelia, receiving on his arrival a salute of twenty-one guns, and on leaving the vessel the same number was fired again. It was said that the Cordelia had instructions to make as much display and noise as possible and she neceeded admirably in the latter respect. She left here on May 15 for Fill, where, after a short stay, she will sail for Tonga, taking Sir John Thurston, the Governor of Fili, who will narticipate in the opening of Parliament at Nukualofa.

Soon after the Cordelia arrived here at Apla, the British Consul gave a dinner party in honor of the officers, winding up later in the evening with a Samoan "Siva." The "Siva" is the national dance and is performed by both men and women. As given in olden times it was so grossly immoral that the missionaries put a stop to it as far as was in their power to do so, limiting it to certain prescribed conditions and movements. The Consulate was prettily decorated on the outside around the verando with vines, ferns and palm leaves From the ceiling were suspended numerous Chinese lanterns, while at some distance large bonfires of coconnut leaves and husks cast a flickering light over the grass-plot in front of the house where the dance was given. This particusociety, the daughter of the influential Chief Asi. Eight young men assisted the young

then to the left, the arms carried well out to the opposite side. Again all would fold their arms and begin a jerking motion of the shoulders, car rying the head each time a trifle lower, and on one side till they touched the ground. Some of the movements were graceful and apprepriate. Many represented certain employments, such as fishing, hunting, games and household occupations Some were comical-one representing a crying baby another the sewing woman threading and using the needle; while still another imitated the motions of a letter-writer, in which the penmar sat astride another youth, whom he used as writing-desk, dipping his pen in the mouth o the victim as if it were an inkwell. Nearly all this movements, and changes were performed seated, though occasionally some representation

would bring them to their feet for a few moments The young men and girls can be seen almost any monlight night, grouped under the trees dancing and singing. All stand in a line, and while several beat time for them the other charge back and forth, brandishing arms, stamp ing feet, jumping first to one side then to the opposite, and whirling around until they fall lown completely exhausted. The Samonn expression of fun or humor is not over-refined. In ome of these dances those who take part become so frenzied that all ornaments and sometin elothing are torn off and thrown away. The missionaries have endeavored with considerable success to put a stop to These practices.

Missionary work in New Guinea is attracting Missionary work in New Guinea is attracting many of the native teachers from here and some of the surrounding groups. A large number of teachers of both sexes left here by the last Lubeck for Sydney, where they will be placed on board a mission vessel and forwarded to New-Guinea. The London missionary bark, the John Williams, leaves here in a few days for Port Moresby, New-Guinea, with a number of Samoan natives. The vessel will remain there about a month, and will then return here to proceed northwest through the Ellice and Gilbert Islands. The missionary schooner Pitcairn, fitted out by the Seventh Day Adventists, arrived at Apia in the west through the Ellice and Gilbert Islands. The missionary schooner Piteairn, fitted out by the Seventh Day Adventists, arrived at Apia in the early part of May. Mr. Gates, one of the missionaries on board the vessel, gave some facts in regard to the building of the schooner and the proposed cruise, as well as that part already covered. The Piteairn was built in San Francisco by Matthew Turner. She registers 115 tons and is 101 feet long over all by 27 feet wide, carries foremast and mainmast, each about 80 feet high, and spreads over 1,500 yards of canvas. The schooner complete in hull, spars and from work cost \$7,400. The total cost, including coppering, righing, sails, and fitting out for a two years' cruise, was about \$19,000. The cabin is below the deek, and is conveniently fitted up, containing organ and bookeases. On each side are the staterooms, toilet-rooms and bath. The schooner sailed from San Francisco October 20, 1890, for a two years' cruise, going first to the schooner sailed from San Francisco October 20, 1890, for a two years' cruise, going first to the island whose name she takes, where the work of this denomination was begun in the Pacific. From there the vessel proceeded to Tahiti, Rajatca, Heeshine, Rurutu, then to Margaia, Haratorga and Aitutaki in the Herrey group, then to Samoa. From here she goes to Torga, Norfolk Island and Auckland, and back to Fiji.

SHELL SCATTERED THE MOB.

MISSION PROPERTY DESTROYED BY RIOTERS AT WUHU, CHINA.

Shanghai, China, June 3.-Information has reached here of the destruction of all missionary property i Wuhu, a large Chinese city about 300 miles up the Yang-ise-Kiang River. An uprising of the Chinese had been for some months expected at the rive ports, and so ships of war of the various for vernments having residents in this portion of Chin by at shaughal waiting to proceed at any m to any threatened point. On the morning of Ma-12 a crowd of Chinese began to collect around th Catholic Cathedral in Wuhu and to make demonstra tions against the missionaries, who had taken refug inside the cathedral and mission buildings. The crowd was urged on by the cries of several old women, who claimed that the missionaries had killed their children that these children had been taken in the mission hospital for treatment while ill, and had died in th hospital, thus causing the grievauce of the old women. By noon 15,000 people had collected about the cathedral. Several well-dressed Chinamen, wav-ing flags which here the mottees of some of the secreocieties among the Chinese, seemed to assume charof the mob, and operations were begun for batterin down the wall which surrounded the mission property This was soon accomplished, and the mob entered the inclosure. Meanwhile the missionaries had suc ceeded by making their escape through a rear en trance. They took refuge on board a Chinese junk whose owner they bribed to take them down the river to Chiklang, where they found protection among the foreigners of that city. The mob sacked the cathedral and mission buildings

taking the offeriory chest, gilt images and other article woman in giving the exhibition. Hearing that out, and then burned the entire mission property. preparations were being made in a neighboring. Then they attacked the consular quarter, where all the



A SAMOAN "SIVA."

native house of the performers, the writer made forcism desalates are, burning all the buildings after watch the programme from the start. After he was ushered to a seat on a mat and furnished with a "silui"-cigarette made of banana leaf wrapper -the assembled company again directed their attention to the toilers that were being made. The young men brought in a heap of "Ti" leaves and soften them, then smoothed out flat and tied around the knees and ankles. Each man wore the tusk of a wild boar suspended from his neck or attached to his arm. The chief's daughter came in, seated herself for a few moments, and then the women present proceeded to decorate her. A little transformation scene ensued about this time. When she first entered she wore a "Siapo" lava lava, and when she arose to begin her totlet she held a "fine mat" in her hand. Furning partly around she slipped one end of the mat under the "Siapo," then with one half-whirl and a rapid movement she unfastened and threw of "Siapo" and drew the mat about her and fastened it. So rapidly and expertly was this done, no one could see when one garment was discarded and the other put on, until she stood arrayed in the mat, reaching half-way to the knees. A bevy of women surrounded her, one combing and frizzing the hair, another placing necklaces of bright red beads and berries around her neck, others anointing and rubbing arms timbs and body with cocoanut oil, and still others tying bands of red and yellow leaves about her arms, knees and ankles. The young men in the meantime had received similar ornamentations, and all being ready proceeded to the lawn in fron of the Consulate where the guests assembled to watch the dance.

Leata and the eight young men seated themselves, Turkish fashion, on muts in a row, she sitting in the centre with four on each side. Back of this group was seated the band, consisting of twenty or thirty men and women of tremendous ung-power. In a long-drawn, monotonous wail, the band struck up a peculiar chant, accompanying the music, clapping their hands, and beating time with sticks on the ground or on small boards. Then at a given signal the star actors began a bodies, all in perfect time, and all accompanied by singing or chanting and clapping of hands. Sometimes their bodies would be inclined to the right, the arms curved gracefully above the head,

his way to the house in question, determined to pillaging them. The infilian Consul and his wife made watch the programme from the start. After he their escape by denning Chinese clothes and passing through the mob without being recognized, reaching the Casten House, where the few foreigners had take refuge, h safety. After quitting the consular di-trict the rioters threatened to attack the Caston House, but the few foreigners were well armed, and were determined to defend their lives at all hazards. prepared them for wearing. Some cocounut oil was Realizing the value of their small supply of ball cor poured over them, they were crumpled up to tridges should they be hammed in inside the building mass of Clinese gathering about them. The riotees armed with sticks and stones, proceeded to the attack but were mit by the hayonets and swords of the white men and drven back, many being wounded. Shortly afterward the crowds of maddened Chinese again advanced, those in the rear forcing the front men for ward. Again the cold steel of the foreigners drove them back. before another attack could be made three gunboats arrived off the city, and, quickly ascertaining the state of offairs, fired a few shells, upon which the mob scattered like chaif before a wind.

None of the foreigners, so far as ascertained, was hurt, although the Chinese suffered severely. The object of the floters seemed to be directed against the property of the various missions and not against the lives of the missionaries themselves, the wish being to burn all the mission establishments, and by this neans drive all the missionaries out of China. chief antiputty of the Chinese is against Prenchmer and in all the rots thus far noted the first point made for by the roters was the burning of the Frenc Catholic buildings. But when once set in motion, all distinction was forgotten between French and other distinction was forgotton between French and other foreigners. Hence all suffered about allike. The chaine of the batted of the French people is due to the war of 1884-25, in which the river and scaport towns suffered soverely from the French gans and the stoppage of the food supply of rice. These remembrances still rankle in the bosoms of the personal, and are kept glowing by the preachings of the findellist and Taolst priests against foreigners generally and missionaries in particular.

No intrince trouble is apprehended, so long as the warships are within conton shot of the city. The missionaries still feet to resume their work until quiet is thoroughly restered.

proughly restored, the last few days Chinese placards have been In the last few days Chinese placinds have been justed all over he city exhorting the Chinese to unite in an attact upon the Episcopal and Catholic missions, about six niles from tals city. This attack may take place at any time; hence the several consuls have directed their respective countrymen to come to this city for protection until quiet shall be restored. The missionaries from the surrounding country are docking into Shanghal to remain until order is responsed. Chinese troops have been sent to protect the threatened missions, but it is feared that they may the with the mob when the attack is made. There are given foreign meanor war here and these with the wilmatter treeps on share are thought to be contra millionat to deficial the city against any attack

"FOR GOD AND HUMANITY."

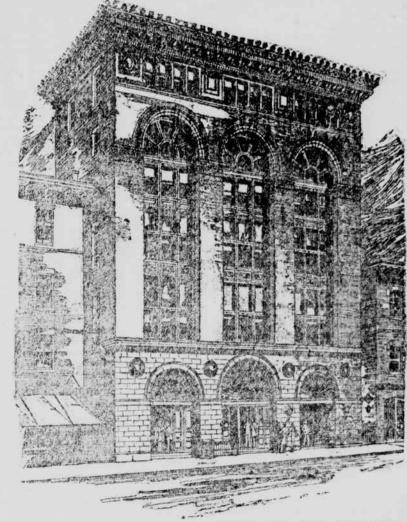
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S NEW PARISH-HOUSE.

AN ADMIRABLY EQUIPPED INSTITUTION-SOME OF ITS FEATURES-MORAL REGENERA-TION AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

What will undoubtedly be one of the most complete

institutions of the kind in the world is now in course of crection in Forty second st., a little cast of Thirdcontrol, of which the flew. Dr. Greer is rector. Soon after he entered on his duties as rector he saw the great importance of starting a mission on the East side, and he at once opened such a mission in Forty-accounts, cast of Third ave., of which he made Colonel H. H. Hadley superintendent. It was intended moinly for religious and social outcasts, and has been phenomenally successful. It was felt, however, that with a properly equipped building the scope of the work could be much colorised and comprehensive parish of the rector was constructing in his mind the outlines of a creat and comprehensive parish building, which would at once serve the purposes of a church, school, club-house, restament, industrial hall, buth-room and gymnastum for the very poor, two of his generous parishieners came forward and ofered to creet just such a building. They were Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt and her son Cornelius Vanderbilt. The former erects the building, while the latter gave the land, both uniting to equip the house when it is completed. The outlay altogether will represent something like \$100.000. By the terms of the contract is is to be finished by the first at August. It is to be the parish house of St. Bartholomew's Cimreh, of which the Rev. Dr. Greer is rector. Soon

tellectual improvement of the people will not be neglected. A correspondence has already been entered into with Professor Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, who introduced the scheme of university extension into this country, and who is familiar wit he good work done by such institutions as Toynbee Hall and the Oxford Club of England. Some of the most eminent agecialists and professors of Oxford and Cambridge have delivered popular lectures at and Cambridge have delivered popular lectures at these institutions on their chosen specialties. These because have been nightly appreciated even when on subjects that are ordinarily interesting only to the few. The Professor says that what has been as successfully done in England can be done here. And though nothing definite has yet been decided on, it is presty certain that some such scheme of lectures by eminent specialists will be one of the features of the Professor bloom.



The building will be fireproof, with a frontage of | sloner of the Church and in that capacity has conducted The building will be freproof, with a frontage of seventy-five feet, and a depth of 100 feet. It will have five stories besides the merzanibes. The accompanying cut, which appears by the courtesy of "The Churchman," will give an excellent idea of its exterior appearance. It was the special aim of the architects, searance. It was the special aim of the architects pearance. It was the special aim of the architects, Renwick, Aspinwall & Rassell, to have nothing ecclesia-stical about the architecture, in keeping with the idea of the founders that its objects are to be humanitarian as well as religious. The first story is of pollshed stone. The other stories are of buff brick. As will be seen the windows are especially large, so that while the light within will doubtless be religious, in the true sense of the word, it will not be beinged and varied experience has been singularly successful and has gained a fund of experience that will be valuable to him in his new work, he resigned the office of general missioner has ment and immediately entered on his new duries. To carry out such an elaborate scheme as has here been briefly described, working all the details so as to make a manonious whole, is to be his special task. But no one who knows him doubts that he will succeed, for besides his wide and varied experience he is a man of great executive ability, genial manners and personal

In the basement, beside the engine rooms, etc., there will be a large and handsome luncheon-room, in which good meals will be served at a minimum cost to men coffee houses. There will also be in the basement two large bathrooms for men and women respectively, furnished with all the most approved appliances found in the modern bathroom, and a lavatory where women an do their washing is contemplated.

Coming to the first story, one finds the prominent feature to be the Rescue Mission-room, seating 500 on the floor, 300 in the galleries and 100 on the platform. Odell is putting in an organ for this room o cost \$7,000. Services similar to those held in the present mission will be held in this room, or rather sail, every night in the year. They will be char ecterized by an almost utter absence of ecclesiastlclsm. A layman will generally conduct them, and there will be no prayer-book, gown, surplice or rubries, except the great rubric of common-sense. Colonel Hadley, who less already done such an ef-octive work, will for the most part conduct these ervices. Contiguous to the hall there will be a cantiful bijon chapel, where baptisms, funerals and other occasional services may be held. On the same our will be the office of the Penny Provident Fund, for the encouragement of thrift, which will be modelled somewhat after the pattern of a similar institution in the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn. In the first nezzanine story there will be a complete kinder carten room, in which the best and most approved nethods of teaching by that system will be employed.

The noteworthy feature of the second story will be the handsome Sunday-school-room, where it is exearling it is the infant-room, accommodating 200 cersons. These two rooms can be thrown together a as to make a stactors bear for ported to begin the sessions with 600 pupils. as to make a spacious hall for parish and other needings. There is still another infant-room in the third story, the theory being that every possible effort should be made to train children when they are young. These rooms will also be used for a night school, where the "thre-Rs" will be taught. And, in addition to this, it is it contemplation to open at night what may be called a of the fundamental facts about the government of the United States. The third story will be largely devoted to girls' work, and will have apartments for the matron, a cooking school, an industrial school, a school for millinery, dressmaking and housework, and rooms for mothers' meetings, the Girls' Friendly Society, the King's Daughters, etc.

The fourth story, which will have an entrance and an elevator of its own, will be the men's story, and an elevator of its own, will be the men's story and store and an elevator of its own, will be the men's story and store and an elevator of its own, will be the men's story and store and an elevator of its own, will be the men's story and store and store and an elevator of its own, will be the men's story and store and store and an elevator of its own, will be the men's story and store and store

an elevator of its own, will be the men's story, and will contain a complete and well-equipped gymnasium, Athletle Clais, and will be presided over by a competent instructor. On this floor will also be a club room for men, with a billiard-room and facilities for other harmless games, such as dominoes, chess, etc., and where refreshments and temperance drinks will be served at cost price. There will be a moderate annual fee for admission to the privileges of the club, which, by the way, will be generously provided with the news-papers and periodicals of the day. Monthly entertainents will be given under the auspices of the club, to which the members may invite their wives.

ning track and rooms where boys and girls will be taught type-setting, wood-carving, typewriting and for such organizations as the Knights of Temperature and for calisthenics, including Indian-club exercise. It will also contain a general reading-room and rooms for a boys' club. This club will be in charge of cortain entlemen of et. Bartholomew's Church, each of whom will be present one evening to maintain order and to will be pleuty of books, papers and magazines that will especially appeal to boys. And occasional fectures will be given on experimental chemistry, natural history, industrial art, etc., by experts on those subjects. This exhausts the inside of the building, but its pos-

stbillies do not end here, for it is intended to establish a roof garden en it in summer, where the people may hear a little good music and get a breath of fresh air. Certain plants on this roof garden will be put in charge of those who are foud of plants, and it is expected in this way to simulate a wholesome love of nature among those who have little opportunity to come in among those who have little opportunity to come in contact with it in their notsome tenements. And while an interest in nature will be thus stimulated, the in-

reat executive ability, genial manners and

besides his wide and varied experience he is a man or great executive ability, genial manners and personal magnetism.

The Church has also been fortunate in securing Miss Marcia Darby as the matron of the Parish House, since she is singularly well qualified by temperament and experience for this responsible and deficate office. Miss Darby will reside in the building, and will have a direct supertision over the women and girls in the various departments of the institution. It is expected that the next annual convention of the Dioche of New-York, which meets in September, will be held in the Parish House, and the occasion will give the Episcopalings of the diocese an opportunity to inspect the working of an institution which is destined to be a potent influence in reclaiming men and women.

"We are feeling our way gradually," said Mr. Carstensen the other day. "In some matters we shall have to make our own procedents and ereep before we walk. Our supreme object will be to do a work for humanity, to reach out in as many directions as possible for those who have already wandered away from goodness or who are likely to do so. When we have restored them to manhood and womanhood, when we have taken the despair out of their lives and given them is something to live for in this life—then will be the time to ofter religion to them with some hope of success. With such a magnificent building as we are to have, and with the generous support which is assured to it, it will be our fault only if it fails to do a noble work for God and humanity."

TWO AUTHORITIES THAT AGREED.

From The Buffalo Courier. From The Builalo Courier.

In the proverbial "litish palace" in the southeastern part of the city lives Mike McFlangarthy, as true-hearted a son of Ireland "as ever due praties from the sod, yer houst." Mike is a genius in his way, and many stories are told of his ready wit.

The other day an old gentleman of philantheopie temperament, but slightly intolerant of any religious body but his own, passing where Mike was at work making mortar, stopped and asked what sort of a building was going ap. Mike replied: "A church."

"A clurch, ch?" of what denomination?

"No denomination at all, yer honor, but a Holy Royan Catholic church."

"I am sorry to hear it," exclaimed the old gentle man.

man. "That's what the devil said when he passed here, retoriced Mike, as he resumed his work.

WHAT KIND OF A STORE WAS IT ?

From The San Francisco Call. He walked into a Kearney-st, dry-goods store yes-terday afternoon and aked for a pair of overalls. If was evident that he had not been long in town, and the clerks eyed him with amusement depicted plainly

Any pipes or tallow candles !"

"No."
"Skillets or fryin' pans!"
"Not here; you'll have to go to a hardware-store."
"Well, have you got any blood-and-thunder novels!"
"See here, old man, I've come all the way from Alpine to lay in my supplies, and the first place I strike I run up against a snag. I always had a kind of speaking idea that you fellows down here was frauds, and now I know it. There ain't one of them things but what I can get in the little store up to home, and here you don't keep 'em. So long!" and he strolled out with a look of disgust on his face, and disappeared in the throng on the street.

disappeared in the throng on the stree

THE EARL OF DERBY'S HARMESS COPIED From The Albany Argus.

From The Albany Argus.

The richest equipoge on the boulevards at Saratora will be that of Miss Anna Elizabeth Nohao, da.galer of sex-Mayor Michael J. Nohao, of this city. Not the least remarkable feature will be the harness of the team of time horses, which has been made by an Albany man and cost \$1,000. All parts that could possibly be so made are of Enchsh patent leather and the rest is of the best American leather. The loops are hand-crossed and ornamented with exceedingly pretty designs. The triumings are triple silver plated on Germans silver and there are twenty-two solid silver monograms in all, worth \$75. The cost of the trimmings alone was \$475. The bits are the celebrated Liverpool partsilver hits. The pads, drops and other patent leather parts are sewed with white silk by hand. The pad and the forehead-band are trimmed with rich imported English silk braid of a dark green color. The biffle roacted is also of green silk. Russet reins are hand-sewed with white silk, and treaty-one feet six methed long; the crosses are doubled and the hand part of the relins is as long as an ordinary pair of reins, it took three mosths to make the larness, and it is said to be exactly like one made several years ago for the Earl of Derby.

* HAPID TRANSIT FOR LAKE MANOPAC.